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Xenophon's Anabasis i-iv. Edited by CHARLES FORSTER SMITH, with the co-operation of CAMPBELL BONNER and FREDERICK HILLMAN MORRISON. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1905. Pp. xxiv+488. \$1.50.

This edition of Xenophon's *Anabasis* is one of Appleton & Co.'s "Twentieth Century Text Books." The introduction and notes were written by Professor Smith, and the notes then submitted to Mr. Morrison, teacher of Greek in the Hartford High School, who made such changes and additions as seemed necessary to adapt them to the special needs of schoolboys. The vocabulary is the independent work of Professor Bonner.

The text adopted is that of Gemoll, with the restoration in many cases of the manuscript readings. The commentary draws its inspiration chiefly from Rehdantz-Carnuth. It gives ample evidence, however, on every page that the work, while making free use of its predecessors in the same field, has been done independently and with the utmost care. The notes are numerous and brief—the right sort for a school text—and contribute genuine help. The grammatical references are especially full, and include all the standard grammars. The vocabulary is particularly to be recommended for the fulness of its citations of common words and forms used in the first four books. Under the guidance of the enthusiastic teacher, the pupil may easily be encouraged, with this vocabulary in his hands, to do independent work in investigating the special usages and idioms of Xenophon. But perhaps this is too much to expect, even in the most elementary way, of any schoolboy.

To one ambitious to see the study of Greek take a larger place in twentieth century education, the book might seem to confine itself somewhat too closely to the mere narrative of the four books. The journey and the various incidents connected with it are events of such significance in the subsequent history of Greece and the East that it would contribute much to interest and enlargement of vision if some distinct effort were made, in the introduction or elsewhere, to excite an interest in the story from that point of view. The vital relationship of Greek thought and activity to the general movements of the race is a matter that has received little or no attention in school texts—a thing unfortunate in itself, and unfortunate in its relation to the security of Greek in our scheme of education. Greek in its relations is more interesting even to a schoolboy than Greek in isolation. It is not safe to leave interpretation along this line entirely to the teacher.

In disposing of the grammatical difficulties the teacher will sometimes look for something more than a reference to G., or Gl., or H., particularly if he knows in advance that the grammar will prove inadequate. To illustrate this point it will suffice to cite the treatment of *ὡς* in the vocabulary, which, with the circumstantial participle, is defined as implying "that the statement of the participle is the thought of someone mentioned in the context." This is a quotation from one of the school grammars, and is given without any suggestion of its

rather perfunctory character. The unqualified use of grammar citations throughout the book is a little disappointing. The teacher of Xenophon wants to come in touch with the editor he is using, especially at points involving difficulties or distinctions not to be reached by general rules.

These are matters which, though of the utmost importance, are somewhat apart. Any criticism that may be implied in them is such that it does not in the least reflect on the excellence of Professor Smith's work. His Xenophon marks a distinct advance in the character of the standard school texts. It is sure to be cordially received, and will without doubt make good its claim to be regarded as a book for the twentieth century.

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Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius. By SAMUEL DILL.

London: Macmillan & Co., 1904. Pp. 639. \$4 net.

It is within bounds to say that not since the production of Friedländer's *Sittengeschichte Roms* (Leipzig, 1888) has so good a volume on the social life of the Romans been presented to classical and general readers. It does not cover the ground of Friedländer's three volumes either in time or detail of treatment; nor does it profess to be an exhaustive treatment of Roman life; but it is a generous and welcome contribution to the literature of the subject, and will prove to be of great value to students and teachers of the classics.

The work is divided into four books or parts. The first book shows the dark side of Roman society under the suggestive caption *Infesta virtutibus tempora*, and portrays the times under the "bad emperors" as reflected by Seneca and Petronius, Juvenal, Martial, and Tacitus. As we read the three chapters of this part, we are made to see how utterly corrupt certain sections of Roman society were. But in the second part, whose title is *Rara temporum felicitas*, we find that, notwithstanding the undoubted corruption among some classes, there was a "saving remnant" of the good old Roman stock even during the worst of times. It is a pleasure to turn from the pessimistic historian and the too indignant satirist to the quiet sanity of the younger Pliny, and to the humble testimony of the countless sepulchral inscriptions, and thus to gain a more hopeful view of Roman life as a whole. In the words of Dill:

A book like the *Caesars* of Suetonius, concentrating attention on the life of the emperor and his immediate circle, is apt to suggest misleading conclusions as to the conditions of society at large. The old Roman character, perhaps the strongest and toughest national character ever developed, was an enduring type. And its true home was in the atmosphere of quiet country places in northern or central Italy, where the round of rural labor and simple pleasures reproduce the environment in which it first took form . . . There are youths and maidens in the portrait gallery of Pliny whose innocence was guarded by good women as pure and strong as those who nursed the stern, unbending soldiers of the Samnite and Punic Wars.